The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING

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The Columbian.

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Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7 00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,

Or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind, is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS, and BARKS, (or as medicinally termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, his Bitters are free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more a d have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheaper compound, and be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILL,
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest
BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:*

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*

PHILADELPHIA, June I, 1868.

I Have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects,
WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.*

I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I become so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will cure every Case of
MARASMUS,
Or Wasting away of the Body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES

Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
OR
Substitute for Mercury Pills.
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The most Powerful, Yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic Known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient in Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, REGULATES the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [jan27'71y

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DEEB, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. EST.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REDSER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't; J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker. Lunar southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church,

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House,

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

C. E. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road.

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, Fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert Block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western broom sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory, Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufactuers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main st.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 123 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 171—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 508 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan'l,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Fifth Street. [dec6'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected, Bloomsburg Pa, sep.2,'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. M. KNORR,
Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of
BOOTS AND SHOES
ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr.19,'70-1y.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St., below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,
EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,
STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL
THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing cstly Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.
E. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors
Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar.19,'69-tf.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 171.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.
GUNTON & STEES,
(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13,'71-1y

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested. jan 171

BLANK MORTGAGES for the use of Saving Fund and Loan Associations, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Business Cards.

BLANK DEEDS.

We now have the finest assortment of BLANK DEEDS on hand and for sale that were ever kept in Bloomsburg. Large size on best parchment paper, Common Deeds, Executor's and Administrator's Deeds—small size good paper (cheap), Common Deeds, &c.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 171—tf

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box: 277, Bloomsburg, Pa.
jan.n 17

CHESTER S. FURMAN,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1870.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1305 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for: Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1305 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jan27'70-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$211.03
Ætna	4,000.00
Fulton N. Y.	400,000
North America	800,000
City	400,000
International N.Y.	1,000,000
Niagara N.Y.	1,000,00
Hamilton	150,00
Springfield	570,0 0
Farmers' Danville N.Y.	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Danville, Horse Thief	Mutual.
Atlantic, N.Y.	1,000,000
Germania, N.Y.	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar2'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
FURNITURE
and BEDDING WAREROOMS of H. R. LEWIS, are the cheapest in the city. He is now selling PARLOR SUITS in PLUSH, HAIR CLOTH, REPS or TERRY; WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS in Oil or Varnish; COTTAGE FURNITURE, all styles; BEDDING and MATTRESSES, various sizes; cheaper than Auction prices; CARPETS, every variety.

Come and see and be convinced. You will save money by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H. R. LEWIS,
No. 1130 and 1134 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Next door to corner of Fifteenth Street. mar.3'71 3m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to. Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—1y

GLOBE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA
GENERAL AGENT,
For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.
Aug. 20,'69.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co.'s Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to which coal, hay, and straw (likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles viz: Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.
J. W. HENDERSHOT.
Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'68-1y.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Iron Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates: Men's heavy double soled stout boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both peg and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county. Jan 171

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT.
Espy, Pa.
Jan 171

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.
Orangeville, Jan. 1, 1871.

MONTOUR HOUSE
RUPERT, PA.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. jan171

BENTON HOTEL.
W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,
BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [jan 1'1871

Choice Poetry.

For the COLUMBIAN.

The Twilight of Sorrow.

BY MATTIE WEAVER.

The twilight is falling around me
Sunbre and dark and gray;
E'en the light of the stars is wanting
At the close of this long bright day.

And I know that, as over the village
The shadows are gath'ring in wrath,
So the sunhine and light and brightness
Are fading from out my path.

Slowly and sadly the sun went down:
I watched it in silent pain;
To-morrow 'twill dawn in the bright'ing East;
For me, oh! never again.

Oh, sunless life! Oh, dark'ling path!
I shrinking turn from the cup of woe;
From the shadows dark and midnight gloom
Through which my weary feet must go.

Oh, Star of Life rise in my sky—
The sombre dreary skies above;—
Oh, tender hand my footsteps guide
To the sunbright land of love!

Bellefonte, Pa.

People Will Talk.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow,
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried and fretted, and kept in a stew,
For meddlesome tongues will have something to do,
For people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed;
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool,
But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool,
For people will talk.

If generous and noble, they'll vent out their spleen,
You'll hear some loud hints that you're selfish and mean,
If upright, honest, and fair as the day,
They'll call you a rogue in a sly, sneering way,
For people will talk.

And then, if you show the least boldness of heart,
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They call you an upstart, conceited and vain;
But keep straight ahead, don't stop to explain,
For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress, or old-fashioned your hat,
Some one will surely take notice of that,
And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way;
But don't get excited, whatever they say,
For people will talk.

If you dress in the fashion, don't think to escape,
For they criticise then a different shape;
You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;
But mind your own business, there's naught to be made,
For people will talk.

Now, the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease;
Of course you will meet with all sorts of abuse,
But don't think to stop them, it ain't any use,
For people will talk.

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

It has been stated in the English papers that the Russian Government has ordered the formation of a reserve force of 1,000,000 men, but for what reason does not appear. Perhaps there is no immediate object in view, and the Government may merely wish to place the military force of the empire on such a footing that it may be available and overwhelming, like that of Prussia, should an occasion arise. But it is one thing to decree, and another to execute. A correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, who seems to have been behind the scenes at St. Petersburg, has made a statement which, if correct, is of great interest and importance to Europe. According to him, a medical commission was recently appointed to report upon the condition of the Russian peasantry, and some unexpected facts were disclosed. It was found that out of the 49,000,000 of the laboring class—the source from which the Russian army has hitherto been mainly drawn—fully 50 per cent. are incapacitated for military service by physical weakness or disease. It is stated that the total number of able-bodied men which Russia, with a population of sixty millions, can reckon up, in not greater than the aggregate produced by the the thirty-eight millions of France. It is estimated that in England the proportion of persons between the ages of 15 and 60, is 518 to every 1000, while in Russia it is only 265. Again, while in Western Europe, according to the estimate of accepted authorities, the average duration of life is about forty years; the average in Russia, even in the healthiest regions, varies from 22 to 27 years. In some districts—such as the Governments of Perm, Viatka and Orenburg—it is reported to be only 15. These are developments of serious import to a nation which, the moment it looks beyond its own limits, can rely upon nothing but physical force.

But little more than a century and a half has elapsed since Peter the Great effected the violent changes by which he hoped to transform an ignorant and barbarous people into a civilized nation; but though he did much, and since his time a great deal more has been done towards the enlightenment of the bulk of the various population of which the Russian empire is composed, it can scarcely be said that the latter are more than emerging from their long night of serfdom and ignorance. They are struggling into light, and will, no doubt, in the end, constitute a mighty race; but at present what influence Russia possesses among the nations is based upon her physical force, and if this should fail, her position would be doubtful. Various causes are assigned for the deplorable state of things revealed by the statistics just quoted; but the real source of the evil, lies in two long-established faults of the Russian system, viz., the low rate of wages and the gross ignorance of the peasantry. Russia is striving to get out of the difficulty by a military system based upon the Prussian model, but it need hardly be pointed out that with a peasantry such as hers is at present she may labor for an indefinite period without producing armies like those whose recent exploits have astonished the world. The Russian soldier is a mere machine, without intelligence; the Prussion is not only a machine, but an intelligent one, capable of being made to serve many purposes.

Under the present system, the military service required of every Russian is very oppressive. Every male of 21 years of age is liable to serve in the army, except public professors and teachers. No substitutes are accepted, and the only plea of exemption admitted is physical infirmity. The duration of service is 15 years—that is, seven years of active service and eight in the reserves. The latter are called out only in case of war, and the former are balloted for. Six men out of every thousand souls are called out annually; but as the word "souls" includes old men, women and children, this draft, in reality, amounts to about one in fifty able-bodied men. The military force of the Empire is divided into the regular army, the local armies, and the reserves. The local armies are, however, little more than mediums for the drilling and supplying recruits for the regular army. They are divided into battalions, and are distributed throughout the Empire according to the number of the population of each province, so that the population may be able to supply a number of regiments equal to the number of battalions. And in places where the formation of these regiments would be difficult on account of the paucity of the population, or the proximity to or distance from the seat of war, detachments are formed and sent to the nearest encampment of the army of reserve. The generals and officers of the reserve are selected from the officers of the regular army or from the reserve itself.

The more enlightened Russians, however, while submitting to the system and declaring their readiness "to obey the will of the Emperor with their substance and their blood," recently asked him to grant them freedom of conscience, of opinion, and of the press. They got a sharp rebuke for so doing; but as their military services had been required they thought that they might follow the example of their ancestors in 1612. There was then danger of a war with Turkey, and the Czar, Michael Romanoff, called a council elected from all parts of his dominions, to discuss the subject. They agree to fight if necessary, but represented that they could raise no money, so poor and so ruined were the people, and *they demanded various reforms in the Government.* Michael conceded some of their demands, and Alexander II should not turn a deaf ear to those brought to his attention now.—*Ledger.*

The Victors at Home.

SPEECHES BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND HIS SON, THE CROWN PRINCE.

During the recent fetes in Berlin numerous addresses were presented to the Emperor and his family. In reply to the address of the burgomaster of Berlin the Emperor William spoke as follows:

You may imagine, gentlemen, with what feeling I am standing before you to-day, on the spot where I took leave of you about eight months ago. Only audacious self-sufficiency could have presumed to foretell the events that have occurred in the interval. It was the will of Providence that such great things should be accomplished by us. Let us acknowledge that we have been instruments in the hands of the Almighty. The army has behaved so gallantly that it can afford to dispense with praise. But I am moved to thank you, gentlemen, for all the people have done for the army. Our warriors were supported by the consciousness that the country was taking care of their families, an that those disabled in war might count upon the active sympathy of their compatriots. As regards the new institutions of Germany and my personal position in the empire, I took the field seeking no advantage for myself, and hardly expecting that we should attain so much as we have. In the short span of life still left to me, I will endeavor to develop the seed sown. My successor will see the young tree grow and blossom. The German heart has long yearned for this consummation. The dawn has come at length. Let us strive that the day may be long and fair.

After the speech the king bowed, which the deputations returned, with the usual cheers. They then waited upon the crown prince, when the burgomaster of Berlin acting as a spokesman, addressed his highness. The Crown Prince then said:

I thank the representatives of the capital for the eloquent words with which they greet me on my return home. I, too, remember of 18'6, and the day when I had the pleasure of seeing you assembled around me for a similar purpose. The campaign of 1866 was important for Prussia and Germany, inasmuch as it laid the foundation of the unity of the fatherland, but without anticipating its eventual results, has crowned this work. Equally

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1871.

Democracy and Progress.

Democratic principles mean progress—and they mean to render the power of the people always effective. We maintain that Democratic principles are efficient for the cure of all political evils, when faithfully applied, and that the Democratic party is capable of mastering every difficulty. For a maddening period, a portion of the people may be led astray, but in the end a majority are sure to come right. While in a minority it is much more profitable for the Democratic party to maintain the purity of its principles than to acquire temporary success by adulterating them, and that party which proposes wholesome remedies and shows capacity to wield power to public advantage is more worthy of respect and confidence than one that plants itself upon the "No" platform—or in other words opposes all things and supports or proposes nothing.

Two great evils corrupt our Legislature. These fill the Legislature with corrupt men, and corruption therefore enters into the passage or rejection of almost every bill, and the election of Federal Senators. These evils are the power of the Legislature to pass local and private laws, and the election of a State Treasurer. While these remain our Legislature will always be corrupt, rogues can well afford to spend much more money for election than their salary amounts to, which honest men cannot afford to do. These evils are not within the reach of the people except through the instrumentality of a constitutional convention. We, therefore, favor such convention, to be composed, however, of an equal number of members of both parties, and its important amendments to be separately submitted to a vote of the people.

We want all this to take place before the election of another U. S. Senator, so that rogues shall not have control of that matter. Therefore we favor the election of delegates at the first general election. As the people are to vote on the amendments, there is no use in taking a vote upon holding the convention. That would double the expense without accomplishing anything, and is therefore useless, but would serve to delay matters so that the corruptionists would have the election of the next Senator.

For years the Democracy have been cheated out of the vote of this State by the frauds of the Radicals in Philadelphia and other places, and we insist on such change of the election laws as will prevent these frauds and give force to the will of the people. Although we have our own theories as to the best manner of accomplishing this result, we will be perfectly satisfied with anything that will accomplish it. We are not in accord with those who deplore the evil yet oppose the application of any corrective. We scout such conservatism as worthless and destructive, and therefore regard its influence as baleful.

The Reading *Gazette's* do nothing policy, though not intended by the editors, has no other effect than to continue corrupt rule. We would destroy that as quickly and effectually as possible. The principle at issue between us is that it is for conservative inaction, trusting to fate or some other indefinite power to cure positive evil—we are for promptly destroying the root of the evil by the most efficient means possible, and thus totally obliterating the evil itself, and forever preventing its recurrence.

Certainly there is no occasion for the *Gazette* getting into a passion, as regards the discussion between us, for we ever treated its editors with the respect due to proper gentlemen, which they had a right to claim. The editor of the COLUMBIAN is responsible for the sentiments he utters and it is not manly to peck at any one else because of them. We advocate nothing that is not based on the clear principles laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON as the basis upon which our Democratic structure rests, and from that position we shall not be driven by ex-Whigs or ex-Federalists, or their sympathisers, however eminently "conservative" they may be. Ungenerous and untrue insinuations in no wise affect us and are worthless weapons in this discussion.

The Coal Troubles.

The coal operators and the miners associations of Columbia, Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, and of the Lehigh valley, have appointed a board of arbitration to settle their difficulties and it is hoped work will now be speedily resumed. The board is composed of twelve persons, six chosen by each party, and these chose an umpire by unanimous consent. After much difficulty and the rejection of a large number of the most prominent business men of the country, Hon. WM. ELWELL, of this place, was chosen. Here people will all agree that the selection of Judge ELWELL is a wise and judicious one, and all will look forward to a just, complete and permanent settlement of the vexed questions between the contending parties, and which have so materially disturbed not only the mining business, but other leading interests of the country, and have robbed both labor and capital of much of their legitimate reward. Judge ELWELL is not only a gentleman of great ability and untarnished integrity, but he is also an experienced business man who actively sympathises in all issues that affect public prosperity. The position he assumes is a delicate one, but none who know him will doubt his ability to comprehend the whole subject in all its phases, his disposition to decide fairly, or his firmness in doing what he believes right.

It is to be regretted that the Scranton region, and the three powerful corporations operating there, are not embraced in this settlement. But if those who have agreed to a basis of settlement succeed in producing that desirable result so far as they are concerned, the Scranton people will be compelled to succumb.

It is now supposed that full operations will commence by the first of May. So mote it be.

EX-Congressman CAKE, of Schuylkill county, was in his seat six days during the last session of the Forty-First Congress, for which he received $5,000 or $835 per day. That's the way the Radicals bleed the Treasury. But in justice to Mr. CAKE we are impelled to say that he was of more service to the Nation when out of his seat than when in it.

The Bloomsburg Election.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* makes a disingenious attempt to distort the result of the late Bloomsburg election. We have to remark to the *Patriot* that the citizens of this rapidly growing place are so little given to trickery that they rarely suspect it even in others—never without substantial reasons. There was neither "drawing of short straws," in reference to the political division of the council, or "tossing of coppers," or "contracting parties" in the case, but common consent and instinctive desire for the public good controlled. The rest of the *Patriot's* article is crushed to the earth by the following:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT:—The Bloomsburg town election, (made the subject of some remarks in your paper to-day,) was as nearly right as legal regulation could make it, and strongly illustrates the advantages of reformed voting.

The new council, as chosen, (composed of six members and a president,) stands politically, four democrats, two republicans and one republican workingman. *Under the old plan of majority voting there would not probably have been a single democrat chosen of the whole number*, although, ordinarily, there is a small democratic majority in the town. For it was the case of a third party—a balance-of-power party—interposing to disturb results. The workingmen had an organization in the town comprising one-sixth or more of the voters and had ample power to elect the ticket of either of the regular political parties *or a coalition ticket*, under the majority vote. For particular reasons existing in this case and because of the natural tendency of minorities to combine, they would doubtless have elected a republican ticket entire, or a union ticket arranged with that party. The result would have been a council wholly republican, or mostly republican with one or two workingmen members. This combination might have been either honest or corrupt in concoction, but in either case it would have led to an unjust result, to wit: the virtual disfranchisement of all the democratic voters of the town.

Under the free vote, however, any such result was impossible, and because it was impossible no such combination as that just supposed was attempted. The workingmen voted for their own candidate and elected him because they had votes enough to entitle them to one councilman, and the regular parties elected all the rest with convenience and certainty as if no third party existed.

Bloomsburg contains 600 voters, (the exact number of votes polled for governor in 1869,) and elects her council annually on the second Tuesday of April. Organized by act of 4th of March, 1870, the first council was chosen on 12th of April following, and the second one on Tuesday last. In October last two assessors of taxes, two assistant assessors and two constables were chosen for one year terms, and two school directors and three town auditors for three year terms. All these officers, except the president of the council, are electable upon the plan of the free vote, which has secured for the town government throughout most competent and excellent men. During the administrative year just closed the expenditures of the town have been *less than one-half* what they were for the previous year before the new organization, although improvements have been made and liberal expenses incurred for proper objects of outlay, including a lock-up and an excellent town map, exhibiting roads, streets, lanes, alleys, lots, etc., based on actual survey. The latter alone cost about $800. In short, the people have had much more of proper results from local administration than the year before, at one-half the expense.

To a great extent, unquestionably, reformed administration, peaceful and cheap elections and general good feeling in the town, have been secured by the free vote. Four democrats and three republicans have constituted the council, but their action throughout the year has been unselfish, non-partizan, upright and judicious. This accounts for the general acquiescence in their re-election—for the absence of contest for nominations or between the old parties of the town, and for a light vote. Besides if the vote had been full the result would have been the same.

Only because the workingmen desired to manifest their existence and take to themselves openly their share of representation in the government of the town was the re-election of all the old councilmen prevented. The workingmen elected their candidate and thus set aside one of the old republican members of the council. This was their reasonable right and was completely just, especially as a majority of them had belonged and may hereafter belong to the republican party. But what is most important in this case is the information afforded us of the practical operation and effect of the free vote when a third party interposes at an election. Such party can commonly get its just share of power and no more. It cannot turn an election upside down. It can obtain or vindicate its own right, but it can perpetrate no injustice. Its capacity as a balance-of-power party to do wrong; to turn the scale between the main parties and to deprive one of these of all representation, is entirely taken away; and yet along with this deprivation of power to do injustice to others, its own right to fair representation is completely secured.

I need hardly add, what is most manifest, that by the free vote the *motive* to purchase side parties or factions, or floating votes, is almost entirely destroyed. They are not necessary to just representation and they cannot give unjust power. Conjoined interests can only obtain a measure of power proportioned to their conjoint vote, and not the whole power of the constituency or district.

C. R. BUCKALEW.

April 17, 1871.

Congress.

To the great relief of the nation, there is a strong probability that Congress will adjourn in a few days. The Ku-Klux bill is before a committee of conference, who will agree, and the iniquity will be perpetrated—placing the standing army and the liberties of the people in the hands of the President to enable him to re-elect himself!

A majority of the Radical Senators have decided in caucus not to take up the amnesty bill at this session. They are afraid to let all the white men of the South vote. Their aim is to increase the negro, and decrease the white man's party. By such means only can they have a chance for success in future elections! The bill is postponed at the personal request of the President—that President who has just been clothed with imperial power over the standing army, with the right to suspend the sacred writ of habeus corpus, to imprison people without trial, to take possession of election polls every where, and to set aside the ballot of any State by declaring it in insurrection! Let the people take warning ere it is too late, if the time of their power has not already passed!

CARL SCHURZ is a wag as well as a bolter. He says "Gen. GRANT has fallen into a mistake in supposing that he is *the* United States of America, instead of being only its chief executive officer, and a doubtfully poor one at that.

AN election of a delegate to Congress, and members of the House of Delegates of the District of Columbia, took place on Thursday last. The Radicals have put up a mixed ticket of whites and negroes, and claim the district.

The European News.

Constant fighting, with doubtful results—or rather, perhaps, without decisive result—has been going on around Paris for more than a week past. While little advantage seems to have been gained by arms, there is no doubt but that Paris is again on the verge of starvation and must soon capitulate unless the government forces can be defeated or driven away. President THIER'S weakness is no doubt the cause of all this trouble and bloodshed, and is another illustration of the folly of placing an old man of 74 at the head of a new government, especially when vigorous action to control turbulent spirits is required.

Prussia is looking on like a crouching lion waiting for his prey, ready to pounce upon its enemy at any effective moment—whenever an excuse may offer. To this end the Prussian force at Paris has been largely increased. Their ability to crush the French in arms at any time is undoubted, and their disposition to do so is only held in abeyance by the fact that while the French are destroying each other they are doing Prussia's work for her. England looks coldly on, evidently enjoying the scene of its great enemy and rival destroying itself.

The rest of Europe is quiet, though Spain exhibits the spectacle of a smothered volcano.

The Pope of Rome keeps himself shut up in the Vatican, and refuses in any manner to treat with or recognise the Italian authorities. The latter show great anxiety to make almost any terms with him, but all their approaches are haughtily repulsed.

The Pittsburgh Post.

This old Democratic war-scarred veteran of the West has donned a new dress from head to foot, and comes to us bright, clean and inviting. The *Post* is identified with the history of the Democratic party in Western Pennsylvania. It has carried the banner of the Constitution, the Union and the Democracy, in storm and in sunshine, for more years than we care to mention. At no time has the *Post* ever flinched and omitted to do its full duty to the country and the party. When hard blows were needed the *Post* delivered them in earnest; when wise counsel was requisite it was not withheld. On all occasions the *Post* stood square on the line of Democratic duty, and hence the hold it has obtained upon the people. It is an open enemy to all heresies, a fast friend of all measures calculated to benefit all sections of the country. The present appearance of the *Post* shows that it is in a prosperous condition in all respects, and we hope it may long remain so. It has fought a good fight, and this is the reward.

Adopting the words of the *Age* we give them a hearty endorsement.

The Truth about Carpet-Baggers.

The conduct of the carpet-baggers who overrun the South has been so infamously bad, that Republican newspapers in the North can no longer countenance their multitudinous villainies. The consequence is that the people of the North are hearing the truth from unexpected sources. Thousands of Republicans who might have refused to believe the assertions of Democratic newspapers, must be convinced when they read what they have been pleased to call "loyal" journals. In the last issue of the Harrisburg *State Journal* we find the following editorial paragraph:

It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that the large majority of the Northern men who sought to settle in the South, went there, not to improve that section, but rather to search for speedy modes of making money—of operating on the necessities of the people living there, while of this majority, the greater portion were, perhaps, among the worst men of their class in the locality which they left. Such a population poured into regions ravaged by the fearful havoc of war, and coming in contract with men who were smarting under the effects of defeat and humiliation produced irritations of the most powerful character, out of which have sprang bitter hate, hurtful broils, and assassinations.

Taxation

The N. Y. Evening *Post* says the aggregate of taxation for Federal, State and local purposes in this country, now amounts to nearly twenty dollars per head for our population—men, women and children. This is a heavier burden than any modern nation has ever borne during a time of peace; and yet we continue to flatter ourselves that we have the cheapest government in the civilized world. In London the local taxes amount to but $5,86; and the local taxes in England and Wales are said to amount to but $3,87 per head. In Montreal the taxes amount to but $5,23 per head. These facts will surprise many people and they will naturally ask why it is that our Government costs so much more than any other. The answer is plain; it is simply because it is dishonestly, corruptly administered. And there is but one remedy for this, and that is change of men and policy.

A Few Planks in the Radical Platform.

A public debt of two thousand four hundred millions!

A standing army costing thirty millions a year.

An army of office holders unparalleled in the history of the country, and corruption pervading every department of the government.

The "Higher law" enforced by the military, and elections controlled and State governments maintained by the same power, against the will of the people.

Negroes given the ballot and placed in office, and white men disfranchised and trampled upon.

After ten years' Republican rule the above are the results! Behold and weep, all ye who love Truth, Justice and the Constitution!

Truth from a Radical Source.

The Chicago *Tribune*, the leading republican paper of the northwest touched the point at issue between the two parties in reference to the government of the South with the spear of truth itself, when it said in a recent issue:

The Constitution provides, and provides amply, for all cases of actual insurrection, and it is time that the South was fully returned to a constitutional condition. What is wanted is civil and not military government, and the sooner the responsibility of providing that, by her own efforts, is thrown upon the South, the sooner will she begin effectually to put her own house in order. What she needs is a republican form of government, *created and maintained by herself*, and not *a military government, with its headquarters in the White House at Washington.*

THE Legislature is still in a dead lock, and will no doubt remain so until the Radicals of the House agree to some tolerably fair apportionment bill.

Our Ragged Bank-Notes.

The national-bank ring is determined to make itself odious. From all parts of the country come complaints of the bad condition of the national bank-notes. They are filthy, ragged, illegible, pestiferous and pestilential. The complaints had become so general that even Congress could not disregard them. General GARFIELD, chairman of the House Committee on Currency and Banking, the other day reported a bill providing for the issue of fresh notes. General GARFIELD, though a Radical, is esteemed as a man of honor; but he and his committee are altogether too much under the influence of the national bank interest, and the bill reported provided that the new notes should be issued by the Treasury, *at the public expense*, an injustice so gross and flagrant that it is astonishing how a man of GARFIELD'S reputation and intelligence could be found willing to father it. The moment the bill was offered, Mr. HOLMAN, the Democratic Representative of the Second District of Indiana, moved what the tools of the bank ring call "a very obnoxious amendment," providing that the banks should pay the expense of issuing the new notes, an amendment so just that General GARFIELD could not refuse to accept it, and that many Republicans, not directly under the influence of the bank ring, joined the solid Democratic phalanx in its favor. The amendment was carried by a liberal majority. But when the vote was taken, the bill was laid on the table by a very light vote, and this much-needed measure again postponed.

It may not be so readily apparent why banks should oppose the issue of new notes, even at their own expense. The cost is not so great but that it would be amply compensated for by the convenience of the banks themselves. The true reason of their objection to the new notes is that the old notes are constantly wearing out, are destroyed and lost. It requires only one moment's thought to recognize the fact that a new, clean, crisp white note is not half so easily lost and destroyed as an old, dark, limp, and soft one; and, of course, all notes so lost and destroyed are a direct gain to the bank, as it is not called upon to redeem them. Now, the people of the United States pay the national banks annually about twenty millions of dollars for the service which they are supposed to render the public in furnishing it with three hundred millions of bank notes, which the public might have entirely free of cost, if it but chose to say the word. Yet when the people complain that instead of a decent currency, for which they pay a fabulous price, they are furnished with indecent rags, we are coolly told that we may, perhaps, have new currency if we, the people, choose to pay for it; that we certainly shall not have it unless we do, but that even if we choose to pay for it, it is by no means certain that our masters of the national-bank ring will allow us to have it, because they make in the long run a little additional percentage over and above the twenty millions, by compelling the people to use the disgusting, filthy rags which these impudent monopolists tender us as a superabundant return for their twenty million subsidy. Verily, verily, the worst enemy of the national banks could not hurt them so much in the public esteem as their own unscrupulous rapacity does every day.

The Scheme for Bayonet Government.

The bill to authorize the perpetration of military outrages did not receive the undivided support of the Republican Senators. Mr. SUMNER, it is true, makes a difference between acts of military oppression to negroes in Hayti, and to white men in the United States. He stoutly objected to the former; but was quite willing to vote for anything that was levelled against the whites of the South. Mr. CARL SCHURZ was more consistent. He knows too much of the encroachments of military despotism in Europe to lend a helping hand to it in the land of his adoption. It was to escape the very evils that Radicalism is striving to inflict on our country, that great numbers of our citizens of German and Irish birth left their native lands. Their instincts and their experience teach them to recognize the approach of despotism. It may be said of them as was said of the men of the American Revolution who had lived under, and at last threw off the yoke of a monarch; "They snuff tyranny in the breeze." This vile scheme to vest arbitrary power in one man can only find advocates among the venal, reckless partisans, who hope to find their profit in it. Among those who voted with the Democrats against it were Senators TRUMBULL, HILL, ROBERTSON, TIPTON and SCHURZ, as we have mentioned. They afford an example to all freeman to unite in the defense of Constitutional liberty, and, on that great question, to ignore all party lines.

SENATOR THURMAN, in discussing the KuKlux bill, which recently passed the Senate, said this act gives to the President of the United States a power which was possessed by only two monarchs of the world, the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey. Under these sections the President can of his own will declare war against the people of any State of this Union. Such an idea as this was unknown to the framers of our Constitution. To give the President, and he probably a candidate for re-election, this power, to put in his hands absolute control over the elections, is the destruction of the country. He may not only shipwreck his own fame, but shipwreck the very liberties of this country, when this discretion is given to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. These are strong facts, strongly expressed; but a corrupt and ambitious faction, headed by the President, inflicted this blow upon the Constitution and foundation of our form of government.

THE civilized world will be more shocked at the blasphemous conduct of the Red Republicans of Paris than at the loss of life. Temples dedicated to the worship of the living God, sacked and desecrated; the archbishop, one of the most venerable and learned prelates in Europe, stripped naked, bound to a pillar and scourged, Priests and Sisters of Charity and other societies of religious women outraged and murdered, the name of God scoffed and jeered by these demons, under the lead of GARABALDI. It may be in the order of Providence that the return of the German army will be necessary and terminate in the destruction of the city itself—better that, than the present state of affairs.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Independent Representatives.

[From the Bellefonte Watchman.]

The people of this Commonwealth yearly select one hundred men whose duty it is to repair to the State capitol, and there forming the House of Representatives, proceed to enact—in conjunction with the Senate—such laws as may be requisite for the peace, security, and welfare of the whole people. These men are selected because of their supposed fitness for the position. Because they are believed to possess the requisite knowledge and personal independence to vote for such salutary laws as the exigencies of the times require. But year after year the people are deceived. The men elected by them in many instances prove false to their constituencies. Possessing at home fair characters for integrity, many of these Representatives (?) upon arriving at Harrisburg come under the seductive influences there brought to bear upon them and fall—fall from the proud position they occupy at home—fall from the exalted station of a high toned, independent gentleman, to the depraved level of a truckling sycophant, the willing slave of a tyranical master.

Losing their independence of character, and obeying the dictation of their masters, these men are living, moving examples of the character POPE had in view when he spoke of the seductive influences of the syren, thus—

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mein
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seeing oft—familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

One observing the movements on the floor of the House preliminary to a vote being taken upon a bill in which some particular party is either directly or indirectly interested, sees in all its sickening phases the want of manliness—of independence on the part of Representatives. The whip of the master is cracked and the supposed independent law maker obsequiously obeys the command of his owner, and subserviently votes "yes" or "no" as he has been directed. Owned body and breeches by another, he no more obeys the dictates of his own judgment than does the donkey bridled and bitted. To assert his manhood and act for himself and of himself would be the part he was elected to play in the legislative drama, but he has been cast in just such character as his new found master has seen fit to assign him—either in the affirmative or negative of any proposition to be passed upon. Expected by his people to act for them, he is found worshiping false gods. Like the child of Israel he has deserted the true God and worships the Golden Calf.

Poor, drivelling, truckling sycophants, who sacrifice their manhood and become the pliant, suppliant tools of certain parties who coil themselves in anaconda folds about them, they should meet the signal condemnation of the people and be left out of place and position.

While what we have said refers to the House, let it not be understood that the Senate is free from the same animadversions. Here too the same subserviency and truckling is daily to be witnessed. Sycophants there, too,

"Bend the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning."

Nor is this state of things chargeable to any particular party—here are men of both political organizations who are

Lost to honor, manhood, self,
And bound alone by love of pelf.

But there are men in both chambers who rise above the dictation of power, the wiles of the seducer, the blandishments of the minions who with silken cords endeavor to entrap them, and honestly represent their constituents. Guided solely by their convictions of right, they fearlessly vote for or against any bill presented for their consideration.

To these men the people are indebted for all that is good and wholesome in the legislation of the State. Bound by no ties save their personal honor, party fealty and sense of duty to their constituents, the honest men of the two bodies are always found battling on the side of right. To resist the malign influences which surround men sent to the Legislative Halls, and come out unscathed, requires more than ordinary moral courage. To unswervingly follow the "straight and narrow, path" is found not to be so easy a task as most persons suppose.

Long experience enables the professional "borer" to measure his man and as his appliances are many, and his ways dark, he manages to entrap all who have not armed themselves against the wiles of the seducer.

It is only by the assertion of frank, open manly independence, by promptly resisting the proffers, blandishments, menaces or cajolements, and sternly starting out determined to act for himself, that the neophyte can maintain his integrity. To once come under the influence of the cormorants who prey upon the passions or prejudices, is to be led a dance that blasts and destroys, and that forever, the reputations of so many men who left their homes with unsullied hands, clear consciences and pure motives, to embark in the business of legislation. Once under the improper influence of certain parties there is no escape. To break away is to be exposed. Thus bound they must go where they are bidden, and step by step they are led to destruction. Better, far better, were it for many who have been sent to the Legislature had they remained in their workshops—or offices, at their plows or desks and retained their own self respect and the good opinion of their neighbors. Bound hand and foot by the power they suffered to entrap them, they have degraded their manhood, lost their self-respect and made the very name of legislator almost a word of obloquy and reproach. Their sycophancy, truckling and mendacity has not only disgraced themselves, but dragged into contempt the honest, upright men who have been forced into companionship with them in the place where, next to the Bench, purity should dwell.

THE New York *Herald* says: "Does Congress propose to discriminate between whites and blacks in its treatment of the Ku Klux question? From recent developments it appears that the most ferocious of these gangs are composed of negroes, and yet Congress seems to be only legislating with regard to the white branch of the Order. Give Sambo a chance!

THE New York *Tribune* announces that the government wrung from the people eighty-four millions, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars in taxes, in 1870, in excess of the amounts paid in 1868 and 1869; and yet the Radicals are boasting of the manner in which they have reduced taxation.

Political Morality.

The very low grade of political morality that now pervades this country is a sad thing to realize, and, however slight the present exhibition, is slowly and steadily forcing patriotic and reflective minds to doubt the permanency of liberty, and to actively seek the wherewith to avert anticipated catastrophe.

In the early days of the Republic, a hightoned honor was the rule. Washington, a Virginia gentleman, of considerable fortune, could not think of accepting office either in a military or civil capacity, with the idea of a wrong compensation for his services. All he would ask or would receive of his country was the payment of his expenses while engaged in her service. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, after giving a life service to their country, and each in turn filling the Presidential office for eight years, retired to the walks of private life bankrupts in their fortunes, although receiving the same salary that President Grant does now. These men had no itching palms—they were not the recipients of presents from office-hunting thieves—they entered into no conspiracies to raise or depress the money market—their relatives filled none of the public places confided to Presidential nominations—and how careful, how very careful, were they that in no one thing they should overstep the constitutional boundaries of the authority committed to their care.

Alas! what a change do we witness in the rule that governed the conduct of our early Presidents from that which we see to-day. But this great change is not confined alone to the rule of action by the occupants of the White House at Washington. It is in Congress, on the Bench, in the Federal officials everywhere, in the Governors and Legislatures of States—aye, to an alarming extent among the people themselves, in their support of wicked and unconstitutional legislative measures adopted in the interests of party organization.

It has been accepted as a truism that party spirit is a necessity to the preservation of a free government. In obedience to the decision of a legislative caucus, where a question of party interest is involved, men no longer hesitate to damn their souls with perjury. Look at the war and reconstruction Acts of Congress for the past ten years, scarcely one of which was constitutional—admitted not so to be by the very men who were adopting and enforcing them, and who were sworn to obey and support the constitution. Look at the bogus Amendments, and their fraudulent and bayonet ratifications, for the sole purpose of adding a half million of negroes to their voting force. Look at party action in the expulsion of members in the various legislative bodies, including that of Congress itself, which being the most select ought to have been the last to fall from its original high estate. Look at the declaration of Mr. Strang, the leader of the majority party in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on the passage through that body of the bill re-districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly. Said he, "I have no concealments. I think the Republicans have a majority in the State, and I support this bill because it will give them a working majority. If the Democrats don't accept, we can get along very well with the present arrangement for the next seven years." The man that said this, as well as his compatriots in the House, had all taken a solemn oath on the first Monday of January last, to obey the Constitution of Pennsylvania, knowing that it positively required them to make an apportionment of representatives during the present year. To preserve a party majority in the legislature, in despite of what a majority of the people may wish, they propose to disregard their oaths of office, as well as all regard for justice and fair dealing, in offering the Democrats a bill that cannot be accepted, confidently looking for the support of their partizan friends in this great breach of the moral laws that all recognize as the necessary governing rules among a civilized and free people. In this bill, which has passed the House, to Allegheny county are allotted three members in the Senate, although deficient 6,500 in the number of taxables entitling her to that representation, while Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland, with a surplus of 6,933, are given but one senator. Luzerne, a Democratic county, with a surplus of 18,522, is to have but one senator, while Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset, republican, with a deficiency of 9,000, are to have one—and Crawford also republican, with a deficiency of 6,647, is to have another. Chester, a Radical county, with 19,500, is allowed three members of the House, while Montgomery county, Democratic, with 22,247, gets only two members. This is political swindling of the worst kind.

In the early days of the Republic no political party would have dared thus to have set aside their constitutional obligations, or shamelessly disregard the laws of morality in seeking to wrong the people out of a just representation in the halls of legislation. Pennsylvania may give fifty thousand Democratic majority, and yet the Republicans seek to retain the power in the General Assembly through dishonest and unfair apportionment bills. Party animosity runs so high, and political morals so low, that no stopping place is found where this great evil can certainly be arrested. The early writers could not have taken into consideration the utter abandonment of moral rules that now pervade this whole country. They must have supposed that a free people, governing themselves, would naturally cherish a special reverence for the rules of morality in their management of public affairs. Could they have seen and realized what is now passing before us, would not their expression of opinions have been very much modified?—*Allentown Democrat.*

THE *Press* complains that three affrays took place, a few nights ago, not far from the office of that journal. If anybody should propose to make the proprietor of the *Press* personally or peculiarly responsible for these unlawful acts of other people, that journal would instantly protest against the gross injustice of such a course. Yet this is precisely what it calls justice, if applied to people living at the South.

LETTERS and papers from Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and elsewhere South, agree in saying that the prospects for large crops of fruits and cereals is first class, and that the present season, if successful in this particular, will very nearly sweep away all the general pecuniary losses by the war.

Editor's Book Table.

HOME AND HEALTH.—The April number of this new Health Magazine comes to us with a great variety of interesting articles. The principal ones are on "The Teeth—Causes and Prevention of Decay," "Health at Home," "Bathing and Baths (*Illustrated*)," "Rearing Babies," "Tight Lacing" (*Illustrated*), "Bright's Disease Untechnically Considered," What shall we do in the Sick-room?" etc. There are more than forty smaller articles, containing valuable hints on health and for the home. Published at $1,50 per year, by W. R. DE PUY & BROTHER, 805 Broadway, New York.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR MAY.—This is a superb number. The steel plate is a beautiful picture of the pride and glory of California—the matchless Yosemite Valley—with its wonderful towering walls of rock, its waterfalls, and clear stream winding through. Then the colored Fashion plate is of unusual interest, as it presents us with actual portraits of distinguished personages—the former Prince Imperial of France, the Princess Alexandra, the ex-Empress Eugenie, the Princess Louise—all, of course, attired in the latest style. Music—"That Little Church Around the Corner." The literary matter is very rich, maintaining the high character of this magazine. In fashions and fancywork, as the ladies well know, this magazine is unexcelled. Price $2,50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). Four copies, $6. Five copies (and one gratis), $8. "The Lady's Friend" and the "Saturday Evening Post" (and *one* engraving), $4. Published by DEACON & PETERSON, Philadelphia. *Single copies for sale by all News dealers, 25 cents.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May has its usual wonderful combination of gaities and gravities, in which fun and fiction, science and history, give everybody in the family, of every age and taste, something that will be acceptable. HARPER BROTHERS, New York.

GOODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May is out with its usual literary and pictorial attractions.

THE Cincinnati *Times*, a Republican newspaper of wide circulation, comes out squarely in denunciation of the policy of the present administration, and the acts of the recent Congress. It closes a lengthy article with the following words:

Now, we have a record of $64 000 000 lavished upon two railway corporations, and nearly 200 000 000 acres of the workingmen's land bestowed upon such monopolies—land which JACKSON declared in one of his first messages should no more be sold forever, but should be reserved for the working farmers!

These are but a few of the monstrous sins of the late Congresses.

IT is now probable that the President will convene the Senate in executive session about the 10th of May, to consider the treaty to be submitted from the High Commission, which is to cover a complete settlement of all the outstanding differences. The day cannot be positively fixed, as it depends in some degree upon the return of certain papers from England which are indispensable to the conclusion of pending questions. Therefore the time now fixed is only approximative, but is regarded as nearly certain by persons who ought to be well informed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

		BROWN MUSLINS.	
36	inch	Appleton "A," per yard	14
"	"	by the bolt	13
"	"	Augusta "A," per yard	12½
"	"	by the bolt	12
"	"	Agawam "F," per yard	10
"	"	by the bolt	9½
"	"	Exeter "A," per yard	12½
"	"	by the bolt	12
27	"	Augusta "A," per yard	9
40	"	Pepperell "E," per yard	15
"	"	by the bolt	14
48	"	Pequot "W," per yard	22
10-4	"	" "	45
"	"	Monadnock per yard	32
		BLEACH MUSLINS.	
36	inch	Gold coin, per yard	21
"	"	by the bolt	21½
"	"	Wamsutta, per yard	21
"	"	by the bolt	21
"	"	Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
"	"	by the bolt	17
"	"	Lonsdale, per yard	18
"	"	by the bolt	17
"	"	Chapman, per yard	16
"	"	by the bolt	15
"	"	Rochdale, per yard	14
"	"	Red Bank, per yard	12½
"	"	Green "G," per yard	12½
"	"	Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
30	"	Rockville, per yard	10
45	"	Boot "X," per yard	22
45	"	Fruit of the Loom, per yard	28
10-4	"	Monadnock, per yard	38
10-4	"	Pequot, per yard	55
		Check shirtings form	16, 21, 22 @ 26
		Stripe Shirtings from	18 @ 22
		TICKINGS.	
36	inch	Minnehaha	38
"	"	Conestoga	25
32	"	Wire Twist	25
30	"	Omega "C"	20
27	"	Lehigh Valley "B,"	12½
		PRINTS.	
Shirting and Mourning			12½
Cochse, Merrimack and Spraguo			12½
American, Richmond and Manchester			12½
Pinks and Purples			12½
Garners, Mooskeag and Arnold			10
Columbian			8½
Wellington			6½
		GINGHAMS.	
Lancaster			18
Baird's Scotch			15
Best	"		12½
Nonpariel			12½
Delaines		12½, 15, 18, 20 @ 22	
Lawns		12½, 15, 18, 2? @ 25	
Pink, Blue and Buff French Lawn			40
Buff Chinese Grass cloth			25
Buff Linens for suits			62½ @ 75
Marl Wash Poplins			18
Philadelphia Poplins, all colors			38
Red Lion Black Alpacas 35, 45, 50, 60, 75, 90 @ $1,00			
Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines			35
Alexander Kid Gloves			1,25
" "		two buttons	1,75
		SHAWLS.	
Augusta			$3,00
Rosalind			3,25
Sultana (striped and plain centre)			3,75
Ristori	"	" "	3,75
Hero			3,75
Printed Imitation Paisley			4,00
Paisley (red and black centres)		$8,00 to $10,00	
Black Lace		$1,50 to $ 2,50	
		SKIRTS.	
Printed Percale		75, $1,25 @ $1,50	
Summer Felt			2,25
16 Bone, French wove Corsets			70
		PAPER COLLARS.	
Dickens (cloth lined)			10
Raby	"		20
Astor	"		25
		PAPER CUFFS.	
Napier (reversable)			40
Chromo	"		50
		SPOOL COTTON.	
Alexander Kings, white and colored, 200 yds.			4
" " "		per doz.	45
J. & P. Coats "		200 yds.	8
" " "		per doz.	90
Clark's O. N. T. Machine			8 @ 9
		PINS.	
Adamantine per paper			4
Needle points "	"		8
Best Needles "	"		8
		WHITE GOODS.	
40 pieces Piques			18 to 50
Bishop Lawn			40 to 50
Victoria			25 to 50
Plain Cambrics			18 to 50
Stripe and Plaid Cambrics			25 to 50
45 inch soft finish			45
Plain Nainsook			45
Plaid and stripe Nainsook			35 to 65
36 inch India Long Cloth			45
Mull "La Suisse"			15 to 55
Tarietons, white and colored			40
Irish Linen from 29, 35 40, 50, 60, 75, $1,00 @ $1,25			
Ladies Linen Hdk's, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50			
Gents hem'd, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, and 65			
Linen shirt fronts 25, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65 and 75			
Cotton Wove			20
White Trimmings			5 to 20
Towels			10 to 50
Napkins, per doz		$1,25 to $5,00	
Table Linens			45 to 1,00
Bed Spreads			$1,75 to 3,75
Nottingham Lace Curtains 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 cts. per yard.			

In addition to the above, LUTZ has a full line of Black Silks, colored French Poplins, Summer Dress Goods and Suitings, Hosiery and Gloves, Lace and Linen collars and cuffs, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Hoop Skirts, &c., which would be difficult to give the price of, as the assortment is extensive. M. P. LUTZ, Bloomsburg, Pa.

In Brower's Block, next to the Court House. apr 21'71—tf

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71—1y JOHN G. QUICK.

BRI

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, April 21, 1871.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

J. Webster, No. 50 North 7th Street, Cor. Wetherill & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:35 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
6:50 P. M.	5:40 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South.
4:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

We are informed that the water is to be let into the North Branch Canal to-morrow.

Jno. L. Buckalew, nephew of Senator Buckalew, was drowned in the Allegheny river on Sunday while in a sail boat, it capsizing.

Mr. John Altstatt did not forget the Printers on the joyous occasion of his marriage. Of course he has their thanks and their prayers.

Having tried Gehr's ink, made by Mr. M. W. Nuss, of this place, we find it of good black color and to flow freely from the pen. We do not doubt it is an excellent article.

Death of an Old Physician.—Dr. John Meekly, for nearly forty years a practicing physician in Milton, died two weeks ago, at his residence, in the 64th year of his age. The disease from which he died was typhoid fever.

Interesting to Farmers.— Until further notice M. P. Lutz will take in exchange for goods, butter, eggs, and country produce. This will enable people to trade with Mr. Lutz, who heretofore have been debarred from doing so on account of his not dealing in produce.

They have a new style of temperance society down in Tennessee. The members may drink anything they pay for, but pledge themselves not to invite any one else to drink, nor to accept an invitation from any one else. The society has regular officers, and conducted in many respects like the Good Templars.

The practice of stopping horses and wagons on the street crossings, and standing there long enough to carry on a conversation is a nuisance, at least so it is voted by pedestrians who are obliged to walk around in the mud or wait until the interesting conversation is completed.

A heavy storm prevailed in Fishing Creek valley on Friday last. We are informed that, with other damage, the barn of Samuel Henrie was blown down but no serious injury was done to his horses or cattle. Although the wind was very severe, we believe no other material injury was done in the valley.

The price list of store goods, corrected by Mr. M. P. Lutz, in another column, will be of interest to purchasers. It is a new feature and we believe will prove useful. People every where will see that they can buy goods at very low rates at our large establishments in Bloomsburg.

Odd Fellows.—The R. W. grand lodge of the United States has decreed that the 26th of the present month shall be set apart and observed by the members of the I. O. O. F. throughout the country as a day of general thanksgiving and in grateful recognition and acknowledgment of the goodness of God in the preservation and prosperity of the Order.

A Son of Rev. Dr. Bowman Killed.—Greencastle, April 17.—James Frank shot F. Bowman, son of the Rev. Dr. Bowman, president of the Ashbury university, on Saturday, from the effects of which he died Sunday night. Bowman attempted to stab Frank for assisting the marshal to arrest him for a trifling offence. Frank is held to bail in $2,000.

Rev. D. J. Waller has sold the house and four lots on the corner of Market street and Lackawanna Ave., to Dr. A. L. Turner. Price paid, we believe, $5,000.

Mr. Waller has also purchased about 20 acres of land from Jacob Dieffenbach, between the canal and river, for $5,000.

One after another, the religious papers are giving their testimony against putting on black as a sign of mourning. The Pittsburg *United Presbyterian* says: "A family will shroud itself years, as an expression of sorrow for one of its dead. That one may be in Heaven, rejoicing with joy unspeakable, while relatives on earth are moving about in heavy and sombre garments, making their lives as gloomy as they can. There is no fitness in the thing. It is often a mere mockery of sorrow."

A Grand Improvement.—The Bloomsburg Banking Company have a strong force of experienced workmen, erecting the vault for their New Banking House, which, when completed, will be one of the most impregnable of the kind in the State.

From the number of persons examining it daily, great interest is shown in having a place of such security against Fire and Burglars in our town. It is well worth a visit. The Bank is temporally located in Mr. Buckalew's office. They are doing a general Banking business. We learn their expectations are fully realized.

Title to Burial Lots.—A recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State upon the subject of the right of the trustees of a church property to remove the bodies from a burial ground under the authority from the Legislature, will be of local interest. The case came from Pittsburg. The trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church proceeded to remove the dead from their lot under the authority of an Act of Assembly, and the Court granted the lot holders, who held certificates of their lots, an injunction, which the Supreme Court reversed. Judge Sharswood in his opinion lays down the doctrine that a certificate or conveyance containing no words of inheritance is not evidence of a grant to a lot holder in a burying ground of any interest or title in the soil, but is a grant of mere license or privilege to make interments in lot described exclusively of others so long as the ground shall remain the burying ground of the church, and that an act of Assembly for the vacation and sale of a burying ground is constitutional.

An Encampment of I. O of O. F., was instituted at this place, April 12th inst, under the following officers viz:

Wm. Peacock,	C. P.
R. H. Ringler,	H. P.
J. D. Powel,	S. W.
Richard Barrett,	J. W.
M. P. Lutz,	Scribe.
John Fry,	Treasurer.
Isaiah Hagenbuch,	Guide.

Their time of meeting will be the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

Some wicked and mischievous person or persons committed a series of outrages along the line of the Sullivan & Erie Railroad on Wednesday night last. A pile of bark, the property of the Towando Tanning Company, near the mines, was fired and burned, and the building used as a depot at Dushore was also set on fire and consumed, together with all its contents. The Messrs. Jackson had a hay press and other goods, amounting to several hundred dollars, in this building. There was also a quantity of household furniture, in the possession of the Railroad Company, in the depot. The villains then attempted to destroy a short bridge by felling a heavy tree across, but failing in the attempt set fire to it and burned off one of the stringers, detaining the train for several hours on Thursday. The guilty party should be ferreted out and made to feel the penalties of the law. The Company have offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the incendiary.—*Bradford Reporter.*

Pennsylvania Reserve Association.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps will be celebrated in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 16th of May, 1871, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the State Association, at Lock Haven, in 1870.

The District Association in Philadelphia have engaged Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, for the day and evening of the 16th. An Oration will be delivered by Gen. Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county, and a Banquet will be given in the afternoon, and a Grand Re-union Ball in the evening.

A cordial invitation is extended to members of the 43d Division throughout the State, to be present on the occasion.

Delegations intending to participate, will please report, in advance, the number who will be present, to the undersigned. JOHN H. TAGGART,
Secretary Penna. Reserve Association, of Philadelphia County.

Address—Office of the *Sunday Morning Times*, Philadelphia.

The swindlers in New York who send out circulars, offering to sell counterfeit money, but who in reply to the letters of the "green horns" and rascals in the country, send through the Express Companies, C. O. D. boxes containing only saw dust and shavings, continue to do a thriving business, if we may judge from the notices we see in our exchanges.—We scarcely pick up a paper that does not contain a notice of some fellow, who besides showing his disposition to deal in counterfeit money, has allowed himself to be over reached by his fellow swindler in New York, and paid $15, $20, $30, and even $50, as the case may be, for a small box of sawdust and shavings. We understand that recently a young man residing in this vicinity, borrowed fifteen dollars and received a box of this kind, at the Express office in this place, for his money. Of course he expected it to contain counterfeit money. We did not learn his name, but we do not hesitate to say served him right. He is no better than the scoundrel in New York who thus swindled him out of his fifteen dollars, and he richly deserved to lose it.—*Muncy Luminary.*

Death of an Estimable Lady.—On the 3d inst., Mrs. McKibben, wife of Chambers McKibben, Esq., died at the residence of her husband, in Chambersburg, of a disease which caused her intense suffering for months past. All who remember her as the kind, dignified and generous hostess of the Merchant's Hotel in Philadelphia, will have a tear of grateful respect to shed upon her grave. In remarking upon her death, the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* says:

Mrs. McKibben was universally esteemed in this neighborhood. All her friends and acquaintances will bear their testimony to the truth of the following extract from the Philadelphia *Age:* "The death of Mrs. McKibben, wife of our prominent and much respected fellow citizen, Chambers McKibben, is deeply lamented by a large circle of her friends and acquaintances. The deceased was a remarkable woman in many respects. She was a most devoted wife and a loving and affectionate mother, and her course through life was one of honor and usefulness. She was noted for her sweetness of disposition, energy and character, lady-like manners and rare accomplishment, to which may be added sincere piety and generosity of disposition."

The Workingman's Mistake.

Now (says Dr. Holland) when a body of laboring men and women have so far ceased to regard the rights of their employers as to be willing to take from their pockets the largest sum they can get, without any regard to the quality or quantity of service they render in return, they have become shamefully demoralized. Such demoralization has taken place, and it is high time that a reform be instituted. The demagogues who are bringing this question into politics are a nuisance to society at large, and a special curse to the laborers whose cause they pretend to espouse. The cry of these demagogues against the despotism of capital is as senseless as it is mischievous. The laboring men of this country have never felt such a despotism as that which has been exercised upon them by their own organizations, determining whether they shall labor or not, reducing wages to uniformity without reference to skill and faithfulness, and degrading them from those wholesome moralities which are as essential to their self-respect as to the security of the confidence of their employers. Nothing is so much needed by the laboring classes to-day as combinations and associations for making themselves better worth the wages they receive, and creating in the quality of their labor a valid claim for the increased wages which they desire.—*Printing Gazette.*

There is something to imitate even in the uncivilized Chinamen. They celebrate their holidays by paying their debts, forgiving their enemies, and "shaking hands all round."

A report from the mining district near Salt Lake, says there will be 2,000 tons of silver ore gotten out daily during the coming summer.

West Branch Camp Meeting.

A circular before us announces that the West Branch camp meeting will this year commence on Tuesday, August 15, and terminate on Friday morning, August 25. The boarding will be $7,50 for the term, $1.25 per day and fifty cents a meal. The price of tents has been fixed at six dollars for those on the ground floor and five dollars for those on the second story, with one dollar additional on each tent in lieu of collections to meet incidentals, such as light, police, porterage, etc. Methodist preachers in attendance with their families will receive tents free and those without will be provided with sleeping accommodations. The association (of which J. N. Welliver is president and G. O. Deise secretary) advise those who purpose participating in the camp meeting exercises to order their tents early, as the demand will probably be very great. The drawing will take place on the 20th of July and will be strictly impartial. With abundance of good water, pure air, fine shade, comfortable houses and every facility for uninterrupted worship in all kinds of weather, and in addition good and cheap boarding and table supplies, postal and telegraph accommodations and such police arrangements as will insure good order and an earnest determination on the part of officials and employees to please, the camp meeting grounds cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who may visit them.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Pianos and Organs, go to I. W. Niles' Warerooms, near Forks Hotel. The latest music constantly on hand. n15-tf.

John Wolf will open a new stock of goods on Saturday and Monday next. Call and examine them. 1t.

S. H. Miller & Son, at their new quarters, are constantly receiving large supplies of goods in their line, which they are offering to the public at most favorable prices. Call and see.

Wanted.—Two smart girls as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to Wm. Morris,
Corner of Centre & Main Sts.
n16-tf Bloomsburg, Pa.

The sales of Gehr's Ink Powder are increasing daily. Don't neglect to try it at once and be convinced that it is a number one ink. See Advertisement in another column. n16-1t

Oppression after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose, with "stopping up" of the nose at times, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasional chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to Catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh in its worst forms and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. Pierce, 133 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

The Singer Sewing Machine still Triumphant.—Their sales last year was one hundred twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three, being forty thousand more than in 1869, and forty-four thousand, six hundred and twenty-five more than any other company in the world.

The cause of this great demand for their new Family Sewing Machine is the fact of its proving superior to all others in practical use.

It is made on the most approved mechanical principles of the best metal.

It has all the late improvements for hemming, felling, brading, tucking, cording, quilting, gathering, binding and bordering.

It will do as much work in three hours as other machines will in four.

It is the most durable Shuttle Machine made, running many years without repairs.

Its movements are all positives, the power is applied direct to the parts, giving it great strength with the least possible friction.

It has a small straight needle that yields the thread in a direct line of the sewing.

It has the most even tensions and makes the lock stitch alike on both sides.

Its shuttle is carried free in a carrier and does not wear on the bottom.

Its machinery is all enclosed which protects it from dust. It will sew from one thickness of paper to three of heaver cloth without changing needle, thread or tension.

It is the easiest machine to learn that has yet been made.

It is the machine for families to purchase if they wish their sewing done in the best manner.

For sale on the lease plan, ten dollars a month.

J. A. Doran is the agent for Columbia county.

MARRIAGES.

Altstatt—McQuillen—In Danville, on the 11th inst., by Father Smith, Mr. John Aitstatt to Miss Mary McQuillen, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

Lorah—Hilner.—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. David B. Lorah, to Miss Carolina Hilner, both of Franklin township.

Lilley—Shollenberger.—On the 13th inst. by the Rev. D. J. Waller, Mr. George H. Lilley, to Miss Anna M. Shollenberger, both of Espy.

Clark—Hittle.—On the 6th inst., at the house of Jacob Good, in Orangeville, by J. B. Harman, J. P., Mr. William Clark, of Centre township, to Miss Phebe A. Hittle, of Mt. Pleasant.

Zimmerman—Knorr.—On the 19th inst., at the residence of the Bride's parents, by Rev. F. J. Mohr Mr. Sylvester Zimmerman to Miss Matilda Knorr, both of Bloomsburg, Pa.

DEATHS.

Ohl.—On the 29th of March, in Bloomsburg, Mrs. Catharine Ohl, aged 74 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Rote.—On the 8th of April, near Buckhorn, Amelia Alice, daughter of Francis and Mary E. Rote, aged 2 months and 3 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	21.40
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	75
Oats, "	40
Flour per barrel	8 50
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	30
Eggs	10
Tallow	10
Potatoes	90
Dried Apples	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

Wanted—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold a dozen, netting $30 profit per day. One sold 350 in a small town, another 1000 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit $5. No danger of imposition. Best of reference given. Send for circular to 102 Washington street, Boston, Mass.
apr 7, 71—3t cow* Littlefield & Dame.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

A dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Catawissa Bridge Company is now payable on demand at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

April 7, 1871. Geo. S. Gilbert, Treasurer.

Legal Notices.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county No. 44, February Term, 1871.

Catharine Stiner, } Alias Subpœna in
vs. } Divorce.
Paul Stiner. }

Publication ordered. mar 31'71—4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Persing, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Persing, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Peter Swank, of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

PETER SWANK,
mar 17'71—6w* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth K. Yetter, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth K. Yetter, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county to Jesse R. Sharpless, of Catawissa township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Columbia County, Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

JESSE R. SHARPLESS,
mar 17'71—6w.* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Mellick, dec'd.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of W. H. Hagenbuch, and Wilson Mellick, administrators of Peter Mellick, late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 15th day of April, A.D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons having claims on said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.

C. G. Barkley,
mar 17'71—6w Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Paxton Kline, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Paxton Kline, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Iram Derr. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

IRAM DERR,
apr. 7'71—6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Pilkington, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Pilkington late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Benjamin Wagner, of Locust township. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

BENJAMIN WAGNER,
mar 17'71—6t.* Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac White, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac White, late of Scott township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Vandeslice, and John H. White. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOHN H. VANDESLICE,
JOHN H. WHITE,
mar 24'71—6w. Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Rohrbach, dec'd.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of Administrator of David Rohrbach, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased, to and among creditors and heirs, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of W. H. Abbot, Esq., in Catawissa, Pa., on Saturday, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. All persons having claims on said estate, are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.

C. B. Brockway,
apr 7'71—4t. Auditor.

LICENSE NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the following petitions for Hotels, Eating Houses and Liquor Store License, have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and will be presented to the Court, at May term, 1871.

George H. Brown,	Bloomsburg,	Hotel.
John Leacock,	"	"
Daniel W. Robbins	"	Liquor Store.
William Gipp,	"	Eating House.
Enos Jacoby,	"	"
O. A. Jacoby,	"	Hotel.
Thomas B. Taylor,	"	"
Joseph H. Shuman,	Denver,	"
Wesley F. Platt,	Benton,	"
Reinhard Berger,	Berwick,	Eating House.
George W. Mauger,	"	Hotel.
J. H. Hoyt,	"	"
William Williams,	"	"
Amos McKeenan,	Conyngham,	"
Dominick Cosgrove	"	Eating House.
Isaac Edwards,	"	Hotel.
John L. Kline	"	"
Jam'l Kostenbander	Catawissa,	"
Jacob B. Kistler,	"	"
Stephen B. Ruhan,	"	Eating House.
Eliza Keller,	"	"
William Orange,	"	"
Joseph Breisch,	"	Hotel.
Isaac Grover,	Center,	"
Thomas O'Connor,	Centralia,	Liquor Store.
Michael O'Hare,	"	"
Thomas Gerrity,	"	Hotel.
Benjamin J. Miller,	"	"
Michael Cook,	"	"
Stephen Thomas,	"	"
Mary Chapman,	"	Eating House.
Michael Keeley,	"	"
Michael Lenahan,	"	"
Robert Farrell,	"	"
John Boyle,	"	"
A. W. Creamer,	"	Liquor Store.
H. A. Weidensaul,	"	Hotel.
Wm. Unangst,	Greenwood,	"
C. H. Detterich,	Hemlock,	"
Isaac Yeager,	Locust,	"
Ludwig Thiele,	"	"
Joshua Worner,	"	"
Elias Cressy,	"	"
Samuel Rhiny,	Madison,	"
A. K. Smith,	"	"
W. R. Tubbs,	Montour,	"
Aaron W. Hess,	Mifflin,	"
Jer. Longenberger,	Main,	"
Bohr McHenry,	Orange,	"
Jacob Getod,	"	"
Susan Keller,	"	"
John B. Ratiger,	Roaringcreek,	"
William Fetter,	Scott,	"
John Eckroth,	"	"
Ezekiel Cole,	Sugarloaf,	"
Elijah Hess,	"	"

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Ven. Ex. Alias Lev. Facias and Lev. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday May 1st, 1871, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

All that certain building, located on a lot of ground situated in the town of Montana, in the township of Conyngham, in the county of Columbia, being the lot or piece of ground laid out in the general map or plan of said town of Montana, with the number seven in block A., bounded northwardly by lot of Solomon Rider, eastward by an alley, southwardly by num. er eight on said map, and westwardly by Centre street. Said building is a two sto.y Plank or Frame Dwell'ng House, about sixteen feet in front on Centre street and thirty-three feet in depth.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Leiby.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, the following described real estate of defendant, M. C. M'Collum, situate in the township of Scott, in the town of Espy, adjoining lands of Wesley Rucket and Angle, on the south, Jackson Robbins, land on the east and north, and a public road on the west, containing THREE ACRES more or less, known as the brick yard.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. C. McCollum.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, the following described real estate, situate in the township of Roaringcreek, adjoing lands of David Hower on the east, Michael Sranesser on the north, Chr's. Lawan on the west, and Jesse Martins on the south, containing EIGHTEEN ACRES more or less, with appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John J. Hower.

ALSO:

A parcel or piece of ground situated in Briercreek township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east, west, north and south by lands of Daniel F. Seyfert, whereon is erected a story and a half dwelling house and stable containing three quarters of an acre, be the same more or less.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Reuben Miller.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Mifflin township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post thence by lands of Thomas Alen, north thirty-nine degrees west thirty-three and two tenths perches to a stone, north thirty-one degrees west seventy-four and five tenths perches to a stone, thence by lands of Charles Kilhamin, south two-four degrees west four and six tenths perches to a post, north forty degrees west four perches to a stone, thence by land of William Parr south thirty-six degrees west four and four tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Michael Grover south twenty two degrees east fifty-four and eight tenths perches to a stone, south eighty-five and three quarters degrees east twelve and five tenths perches to a post, south thirty nine degrees east sixty-four and seven tenths perches to a stone, and thence north thirty eight and one half degrees east twenty-two and six tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty-two acres and one hundred and eleven perches of land, strict measure be the same more or less, together with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Schweppenheiser and wife.

apr 7, 71—4t. Aaron Smith, Sheriff.

Court Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Iram Derr and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of May next, to continue one weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of May, with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Juriors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 27th day of March, in the year (L. S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the ninety fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

AARON SMITH,
Bloomsburg, March 27, 1871. Sheriff.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Jacob Persing, late of Locust township, deceased.
2. Widow of William Lutz, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
3. Widow of Jonas Helwig, late of Locust township, deceased.
4. Widow of John Miller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
5. Widow of David Remley, late of Orange township, deceased.
6. Widow of Jacob Ogden, late of Benton township, deceased.
7. Widow of Frederick Naus, late of Beaver township, deceased.
8. Widow of John R. Watts, late of Centre township, deceased.
9. Widow of Josiah J. Thomas, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Mar. 31, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of David Lewis, guardian of minor children of John Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
2. The account of Stephen Kirkendall, administrator of Joseph Kirkendall, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
3. The account of John P. Lore, guardian of Elihu Kashner, minor child of Michael Kashner, late of Pine township, deceased.
4. First and final account of Peter Baldy, executor of William G. Hurley, late of Bloom township, deceased.
5. First and final account of Benjamin Hicks, administrator of Mahlon Hicks, late of Centre township, deceased.
6. The account of John Herner, guardian of Sarah W. Eisenhart, minor child of Charles Eisenhart, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
7. The third and final account of Thomas Creveling, jr., administrator of Eli Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.
8. The account of Alfred Eck and Joseph S. Eck, executors of Samuel Eck, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
9. The account of Augustus Traub, administrator of John Traub, late of Locust township, deceased.
10. The account of Mary Rupp, administratrix of George Rupp, late of Locust township, deceased.
11. The account of W. H. Abbott, administrator of John Wampole, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of C. B. Brockway, administrator of Deborah Dean, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Mary Bitner, surviving administratrix of John Bitner, late of Locust township, deceased.
14. The account of William Hagenbuch, administrator of Harriet J. Eyer, late of Scott township, deceased.
15. Final account of Levi A. Hidlay, one of the executors of George Hidlay, late of Centre township, deceased.
16. Final account of Frederick Hagenbuch, one of the executors of George Hidlay, late of Centre township deceased.
17. Account of Hiram R. Kline, surviving and acting executor of George Kline, late of Orange township, deceased.
18. Account of Hiram R. Kline, administrator of the estate of William Patterson, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
19. The first account of Samuel Cressy, administrator of Charles H. Hess, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
20. The first and final account of Samuel Cressy, one of the executors of Henry Fedder, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
21. The account of Jacob Stine and Elizabeth Yost, administrators of Henry Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.
22. The final account of Lewis Yetter, executor of Sebastine Bower, late of Locust township, deceased.
23. The account of Lewis Yetter, administrator of Edward Schick, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
24. The second and final account of Peter Ent, executor of D. W. Montgomery, late of Orange township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Peter Ent, administrator of James Mears, late of Locust township, deceased.
26. The first account of Peter Ent, administrator of William M. Ent, late of Scott township, deceased.
27. The second and partial account of John H. Vandeslice, administrator of Rebecca Vandeslice, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
28. The account of Hiram Hess, administrator of John Hess, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
29. The final account of C. W. Miller, administrator of Isabella Mason, late of Bloom township, deceased.
30. The final account of Jacob S. Evans, administrator of John T. Evans, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
31. The final account of George Pealer and John Pealer, administrators of Savilla Pealer, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
32. The account of Joseph Breisch, administrator of George Breisch, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
33. The account of Christian and John Artley, administrators of Jacob Artley, late of Franklin township, deceased.
34. The second and final account of George Brown, administrator of John Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
35. The account of John W. Miller and William Miller, administrators of Peter Miller, late of of Centre township deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.
Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Mar 31, 1871.

APPEAL NOTICES.

We the undersigned Commissioners of Columbia County, will meet to hear appeals for 1871, as follows:

For the townships of Beaver and Main, on Friday, April 21st, at the house of J. E. Longenberger, in Mainville.

Mifflin, Saturday, April 22d, at the house of Aaron Hess.

Briarcreek and Berwick, Monday, April 24th, at the house of G. W. Mauger, in Berwick.

Centre, Tuesday, April 25th, at the Half-Way House.

Madison, Greenwood and Pine, Wednesday April 26th, at the house of H. Parker, in Millville

Jackson, Sugarloaf and Benton, Thursday, April 27th, at the house of W. J. Platte, in Benton.

Fishingcreek, Friday, April 28th, at the house of Emandus Unangst.

Orange, Saturday, April 29th, at the house of Bohr McHenry.

Scott, Tuesday, May 2d, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Mt. Pleasant, Montour and Hemlock, Wednesday, May 3rd, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Bloom, Thursday, May 4th, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Catawissa and Franklin, Monday, May 8th, at the house of J. B. Kistler, in Catawissa.

Roaring Creek and Locust, Tuesday, May 9th, at Slabtown.

Conyngham and Centrella, Wednesday, May 10th, at the house of William Peifler, in Centralia.

The hours of meeting will be between 8 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. each day, when and where parties can attend if they think proper.

We also take occasion here to state that we will give to each board of Auditors, by the time of holding township settlements, being April 10th next, all blanks necessary in relation to their duties as appraisers of sheep damage; being blank-oath copy of laws, and certificates upon which to report damage; and that we will issue no orders upon any certificates after that date unless the auditors have first filed their oath in this office.

The law and instructions are plain. The law making parties liable, not only for the sheep killed by dog or dogs, but also for any other damage done to a flock of sheep," is not repeated.

Great injustice may be, and no doubt, has been done, from the idea, that a man need not kill his dog, or that such dog dare not be killed by any one else, no matter how man; sheep he may kill or has killed.

Dogs found within an enclosure killing sheep, should then and there be killed.

The dog fund, we do is somewhat in arrar, now, can soon be put at par, if the law is faithfully carried out.

Assessors are especially directed to go to every taxable in his district.

By that means they will be able to make a proper return.

Each person will be served with notice of his valuation. And if he is rated with anything he has not, it is his duty to attend the appeal. It will not do to claim at the hands of a collector that a party had no dog, or that he has gone at the time the collector called on him for his tax.

The above blanks have, in most cases, been sent to the Assessors, with assess-books, and will be delivered as above stated.

W. M. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS, } Commis'rs.
W. J. REICHERT,
Commissioner's Office.
Attest—Wm. Knickbaum, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, March 21, 1871-3t

CLARK'S COLUMN.

1871. **SPRING.** 1871.

A NIMBLE SIXPENCE BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING.

RAPID PUNCTUAL SALES

DRY GOODS,

H. J. CLARK

Has opened A NICE FRESH STOCK OF GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NOW IN STORE.

BARGAINS IN MATTING CARPET, LINEN SHAWLS, NAPKINS, DIAPER LINENS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIPS, BLEACHED MUSLINS, PIQUES, &c. &c. &c. &c.

LOOK AT OUR WHITE GOODS, BED SPREADS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

BEST IN THE MARKET AT VERY LOW PRICES.

TRY OUR $1,00 SYRUP.

NOBODY HAS BETTER COFFEES, Pure and Fresh.

We can only mention a few leading articles,—Come and see us and we will DO YOU GOOD.

Philadelphia Poplins a large assortment of all shades at 40 cts. per yard.

Clark has ordered and will have in store a good assortment of Piques for Spring and Summer. Wash Poplins at 18 cts.

Clark has in store a fine stock of NEW CASIMERES, to sell—Down, Down.

Clark will keep at all times a full line of Groceries, Teas at $1.00 per lb. to the best in market at $1.50.

Call and see a large and well assorted stock of notions, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas, &c.

Clarks allows no misrepresentation of goods, nor makes none when selling, if he knows it. And any errors made he is always willing to adjust.

Fancy Soap, Babbitt's best, Glycerine, Honey, Castile, white and colored.

You will find a full and large stock of Genuine Trafford Carpet Chain at Clark's.

Heavy laced curtains at 50 and 75 cents per yard. Other Curtains in stock.

In stock, a good and large stock of Quilting Cotton.

In the line of Muslins, both bleached and unbleached, he offers as large a stock and as well assorted, and at the bottom rates. *Exeter* 1 yard wide, 12 cts by the bolt and 12½ by the yard, Laconia, the same as Fruit of the Loom, Mills & Idem.

Flavoring extracts.

Trafford Carpet Chain, the best in market, at 32 cts. per lb. by weight.

Clark has received another lot of Lasting Polish and Congress Gaiters at $2 a pair for ladies.

In stock, a full assortment of French 16 bone Corsets at 75 cents.

Clark will receive a large stock of Ladies' Spring felt Skirts of the latest style and patterns.

Clark has received another New Style of Dress Goods.

Clark has received a large stock of Pocket Knives for Ladies and Gents, including the old Barlow.

Clark keeps the largest stock of Carpets in town, from 40 cts to $1,75 per yard.

You will find a full stock of Dress Goods in season, such as Alapaka, Poplins, Plaids, Serges in plaids and stripes.

A full stock of White Goods on hand

Humorous.

Prayer and Potatoes.

A SERMON BY THE REV. J. T. PETER.

If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful for the body; what doth it profit?-James ii; 15, 16.

An old lady sat in her old arm chair
With wrinkled visage and disheveled hair,
And hunger worn features:
For days and for weeks her only fare,
As she sat there in her old arm chair,
Had been potatoes.

But now they were gone; of bad or good
Not one was left for the old lady's food
Of those potatoes;
And she sighed and said, "What shall I do?
Where shall I send, and to whom shall I go
For more potatoes?"

And she thought of the deacon over the way,
The deacon so ready to worship and pray,
Whose cellar was full of potatoes,
And she said: "I will send for the deacon to come;
He'll not mind much to give me some
Of such a store of potatoes."

And the deacon came over as fast as he could,
Thinking to do the old lady some good,
But never once thought of potatoes:
He asked her at once what was her chief want,
And she, simple soul, expecting a grant,
Immediately answered, "Potatoes."

But the deacon's religion didn't lie that way;
He was more accustomed to preach and to pray,
Than to give of his hoarded potatoes;
So, not hearing, of course, what the old lady said,
He rose to pray, with uncovered head,
But *she* only thought of potatoes.

He prayed for patience, and wisdom, and grace,
But when he prayed "Lord give her peace,"
She audibly sighed, "Give potatoes!"
And at the end of each prayer which he said,
He heard, or thought that he heard in its stead,
The same request for potatoes.

The deacon was troubled; knew not what to do,
'Twas very embarrassing to have her act so
About those "cursed potatoes."
So, ending his prayer, he started for home;
But, as the door closed behind him, he heard a deep groan,
"*O, give to the hungry potatoes!*"

And that groan followed him all the way home,
In the midst of the night it haunted his room—
"*O, give to the hungry potatoes!*"
He could bear it no longer; arose and dressed;
From his well-filled cellar taking in haste
A bag of his best potatoes.

Again he went to the widow's lone hut;
Her sleepless eyes she had not yet shut;
But there she sat in that old arm-chair,
With the same wan features, the same sad air,
And, entering in, he poured on the floor
A bushel or more from his goodly store
Of choicest potatoes.

The widow's heart leaped up for joy;
Her face was haggard and wan no more,
"Now," said the deacon, "shall we pray?"
"Yes," said the widow, "*now* you may;"
And he kneeled him down on the sanded floor,
Where he had poured his goodly store,
And such a prayer the deacon prayed
As never before his lips essayed;
So longer embarrassed, but free and full,
He thanked out the voice of a liberal soul,
And the widow responded aloud "amen!"
But said no more of potatoes.

And would *you*, who hear this simple tale,
Pray for the poor, and praying, "*prevail*,"
Then preface your prayers with alms and good deeds:
Search out the poor, their wants and their needs:
Pray for peace, and grace, and spiritual food,
For wisdom, and guidance, for all these are good,
But don't forget the potatoes.

The man most looked up to—The man in the moon.

A secret warranted to keep in any climate—a woman's age.

According to the articles of war, it is death to stop a cannon ball.

An ugly old bachelor suggests that births should be published under the head of "New Music."

WHAT is the difference between an entrance to a barn and a loafer in a printing office? One is a barn door and the other a darn bore.

The ladies give as a reason for marrying for money that they now seldom find anything else in a man worth having.

A lady of color, boasting of the progress made by her son in arithmetic, exultingly said, "He is in de mortification table."

We endorse the theory that any man who will not do anything by way of public improvement, ought to keep tavern after everybody is dead.

There is a lad of our acquaintance, who regards hunger and the chastening rod as about the same thing, both make the boy *holler*.

Mosquitoes have come early at the South this season. They are reported to be large, numerous and hungry.

Why cannot a provision, expelling them, be put in the anti Ku-Klux bill?

A good deal of the consolation of this world is about as solacing as the assurance of the man to his wife when she fell into the river. "You will find ground at the bottom, my dear."

A countryman who was charged with ten gallons of whiskey which a grocer had put in an eight gallon keg, said he "didn't mind the money overcharged so much as he did the strain on the keg."

At Nashua, N. H., at the recent election, Miss Longley, Republican was a candidate for School Director, but was defeated by her father, who was on the Democratic ticket. He had a small majority.

The Boston *Post* tells of a man in Troy "who left a boarding-house just because a rat bit off his ear. When people get to be that particular about trifles, they ought to quit boarding and go to keeping house."

A man in Michigan swapped his horse for a wife. An old bachelor acquaintance said he'd bet there was something the matter with the horse, or its owner would never have fooled it away in that reckless manner.

"Solidified beer" is the latest thing. It is lager concentrated the way they do milk, so that the amount you can hold on the point of a knife, will make you drunk clean through. A man can carry enough of it in his vest pocket to ruin a temperance society.

A short time since a Mr. Knott was tried in a interior county of Georgia for a violation of law. The verdict of the jury was. "We find the defendant Knott guilty." The judge was at a loss whether to sentence Knott or not to sentence. He took time to consider.

A poor widow woman was relating to a neighbor, how fond her husband was of having a good fire; how busy he would make himself in fixing it so that it would burn—"Ah, poor dear man" said she, "I hope he's gone where they keep good fires."

Josh Billings says: "The live man is like a little pig, he is weaned young, and begins to root early. He is the pepper sass uv creation, the allspice uv the world. One live man in a village is like a case uv itch in a district school—he sets every body to scratchin' at onst.

A wife in San Francisco lately put a petition for divorce in the court, on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The judge, who was an old bachelor, would not admit the plea, because, he said, every man who gets married would be liable to the same imputation.

A little girl in Pennsylvania was recently reproved for playing out doors with the boys, and informed that being seven years old, she was "too big for that now." But, with all imaginable innocence, she replied: "Why, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em." Grandma took time to think.

A stolen kiss saved a girl's life in Fon du Lac, Wis., last week, for if the man who did the deed had not pulled her head forward just as he did, a beam which fell from the upper floor would have dashed her brains out. This should teach girls to yield gracefully, when young men essay to indulge in the luxury of a kiss.

Mark Twain thus prescribes for an aspirant for literary fame:

"*Young Author.*"—Yes, Agassiz *does* recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. So far you are correct. But I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least, not with certainty. If the specimen composition you send is about your fair usual average, I should judge that perhaps a couple of whales would be all you would want for the present. Not the largest kind, but simply good middling sized whales.

Court Advertisements.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM 1871.

Bloom—Jacob Diefenbach, L. B. Rupert.
Briarcreek—Jonathan W. Eck, Andrew Fowler.
Benton—Samuel C. Kricksunn
Berwick—Levi Kurtz, Henry C. Press.
Centre—H. D. Knorr, Samuel Dietterick Gilbert
H. Fowler.
Franklin—Washington Parr, James Kester, Andrew Lohrman.
Fishingcreek—John C. Allegar.
Greenwood—Robert Robbins, Joseph W. Parker.
Jackson—Jackson Kline, Henry Wagner.
Locust—George Yeager.
Mt. Pleasant—Joseph Ikeler.
Madison—Samuel Farnsworth.
Orange—William Schuyler, Hiram Bowman.
Pine—P. W. Sones.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR MAY TERM 1871.

Bloom—E. J. Thornton, Jonathan Cromis, Hiram Palmer, John R. Moyer, Philip Unangst.
Briarcreek—Stephen Kisner, William Lamon, James Spotenberg.
Berwick—Amos F. Creasy, John W. Bowman.
Benton—John S. Kline, Alexander McHenry.
Beaver—Isaac Klingerman.
Conyngham—Thomas Kliker.
Centralia—Thomas Geraghty.
Centre—William Shaffer.
Catawissa—Jacob Swenk, Jesse John, Daniel C. Gearhart.
Fishingcreek—Ira Richard, Peter J. Weaver, Nathan Smith.
Greenwood—John Cromly, George Masters, Aaron Reece
Hemlock—J. H. Faust.
Locust—Mayberry Snyder.
Mifflin—Daniel Bond.
Maine—Michael Grover.
Madison—G. P. Christian.
Montour—James Quick.
Orange—David E. Hayman.
Pine—Shedrick Eves, Richard F. Whitmoyer.
Roaringcreek—Franklin Yocum.
Scott—Moore Creveling.

TRIAL LIST,

FOR MAY TERM, 1871.

Edward M'Call et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
Wm. Longenberger, et. al. vs. Hugh H. M'Reynolds, et. al.
Aaron Person vs. Samuel Leiby.
Charles R. Green vs. Peter Schug.
Thomas Rhoat vs. Reuben Guild.
S. Hurdles, use, vs. B. H. Creveling, et. al.
Peter Schug vs. Charles Lee.
D. J. Waller vs. John M. Stackhouse.
W. B. Kline, et. al. vs. Abraham Moore, et. al.
C. D. Fowler vs. Reuben Miller.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Wilson Shaffer.
William Shaffer vs. Daniel Seybert.
Robert Gorrell vs. Barney M'Brearity, et. al.
Michael Glover, use, vs. Savage & Bright.
Michael Grover vs. Savage & Bright.
Thomas Fry vs. William Coleman.
C. S. Fowler vs. Jesse D. Rice.
Peter Hayman, use, vs. Jacob Shaffer, et. al.
Bramball & Co. vs. M'Ninch & Shuman.
Harvey C. Hess vs. Samuel Creasy Admr.
Shultz & Funston vs. Alfred Irwine.
Wm. A Kline, vs. James V. Gillaspie.
John Turner vs. Daniel Snyder.
James V. Gillaspie vs. Wm. A. Kline.
Clement G. Ricketts' Admr. vs. David Sweeny, et. al.
Joseph S. Kline vs. Charles Howard.
John Gray vs. Lewis Jorgenson Hagenbuch.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingcreek School District.
Wm. A. Case vs. Bloom Township.
Simon Wenish vs. John Hoffman.
Nicholas Seybert vs. Daniel F. Seybert.
Murray, Winlack & Randall vs. The North Britich Mercantile Insurance Co.
Murray, Winlack & Randall vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
E. Sattertinatt vs. Frederick F. Merceron.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Wilson Shaffer.
Evans & Henrie vs. Republican Association.
Veniah Reese, Admr., vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Maylen vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Rodger Dixon vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.
Charles Brown vs. Joseph R. Vanderslice.
David Shaffer vs. Hiram Thomas.
Cannon & Bro. vs. Widmyre & Jacoby.
Solomon Hillner vs. William Walp.
William T. Shuman vs. Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company.
Daniel Snyder, use, vs. M. G. M'Collumun, et. al.
Tilman Stroup vs. Wilson Mill.
Joseph Fansey vs. John Milligan, et. al.
George R. Hess vs. Joseph Wise, et. al.

AGENTS WANTED!

A RICH FIELD!! A NOBLE WORK!!!

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE,

WITH OVER

1,000 ILLUSTRATIONS,

50,000 REFERENCES,

A FAMILY RECORD,

and

FAMILY ALBUM.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are of themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscape Scenes, Antiquities, Costumes, Beasts, Birds, Insects, Plants, Minerals, Coins, Medals, Inscriptions and Incidents referred to throughout the Sacred Text. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to Parents, Ministers, and Sabbath-school Teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid Pictorial Volume cannot be overestimated. It is the Edition

Most Suitable for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Students,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, in addition to the features already alluded to, contains the Apocrypha, Concordance, Psalms in Metre, a Summary of the Sacred Truth as taught by the Inspired Book, together with numerous and comprehensive Tables and other Historical and Explanatory Matter, embodying the labors of many of the most eminent Biblical scholars. It is printed on the finest calendered paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS are wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented. Its sales will not be limited to any period, but will continue for a lifetime, constantly increasing with the growth and intelligence of the country. It is therefore desirable that those who engage with us, shall do so with a view to making the business a permanent one.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN—those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $500 to $7000 annual profit in its sales. There is a great want for the book and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

AGENTS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN will be furnished the work in fine bindings. This plan is quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns. We have an edition of the book, superbly bound, with massive panelled sides, which has been everywhere received with marked favor. Subscriptions for the Pictorial Bible, in this style and in this way, can be obtained to an almost unlimited extent, as there is no outlay of money that the Bible reader can make, which will yield him so rich a return.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—nearly 300 different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, with sample sheet, and terms to Agents, address "Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House,"

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
Publisher,
614 and 617 Sansom Street,
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NOISELESS. $300 PER MONTH. BOTHLESS.

All persons, young or old, desiring employment, at from ONE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER MONTH, should address immediately, GEER & LADY, Sole Manufacturers, Marshall, Michigan. jan.5'71.-1y

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office

JUSTICES BLANKS.—Summons, Executions, Subpœnas, Warrants, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Miscellaneous.

DR. SCHENCK ADVISES CONSUMPTIVES TO GO TO FLORIDA IN WINTER.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, west down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Petersman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melonville and Enterprise are situated there. I should give a decided preference to Melonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a more even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore, by all means, go and remain into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1860, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly every body is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, but those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of lung diseases, and in the Middle States it does not prevail so largely still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if one simple were as easily attained in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are cautious enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to say in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills and go to Florida.

I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their qualities. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. Put a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the coughing fits and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, stay where you are, if you have a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point, by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper course of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have just taken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understand that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
nov11'70-1yl.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA $5000 WILL BE PAID.

To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—*Used externally only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted under oath, to have permanently cured 95 in every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony.) It is the most delightful preparation of the day. DR. F. FITLER, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833,—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,—will devote his whole Neuralgia, Chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, of many prominent renowned physicians, clergymen, and other testimonials. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless preparations, I have had a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for free pamphlet containing full medical advice sent by letter gratis. Principal office, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists.
mar 24'71—1y *

GOODS DELIVERED

FREE OF PORTERAGE TO DEPOTS OR BOATS IN PHILADELPHIA.

By the dissolution of the firm of ALLEN & NEEDLES, on the 20th of November, 1870, the undersigned became sole owner of the Factory, stock and Machinery of the late firm and will continue the manufacture and sale of Fertilizers.

My personal attention is given to the business, and aided by the best Chemical and Mechanical skill the high quality of my articles will be maintained. The

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AND

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER

are sold at a very low price.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,

Warranted Pure as imported from the Islands.

FISH GUANO,

Pure Ground Bone, Land Plaster, Cement, Sperm, Lard, Whale, Lubricating and Coal Oils, Sperm, Adamantine and Paraffine Candles, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the public.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE.

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(*At the old stand of* ALLEN & NEEDLES.)
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BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY.
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Twelve Years

The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR of the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes. Spirited descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people. Their Sports, LEGENDS, TRADITIONS, How they Wooand WED, SCALP, DOCTOR, WORSHIP, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. PRICE Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, Illustrations and particulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
Jan27'71-tf. 400 Chestnut St., Phila.

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South Leave	Leave
	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m
Scranton	9.45	2.15	3.25	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.59	6
Kingston	8.45	1.35	4.14	7.50
Plymouth	8.39	1.17	4.20	7.59
Shickshinny	7.55	12.39	4.48	8.45
Berwick	7.33	12.01	5.14	8.31
Bloom	6.59	11.35	5.40	9.07
Danville	6.19	11.05	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.40	6.40	10.30

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after December 4th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv. 6.35 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muney.	" 5.55 "
" 9.40 "	Milton.	" 5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Danville.	" 4.30 "
" 10.38 "	Rupert.	" 4.13 "
" 10.45 "	Catawissa.	" 4.01 "
" 11.59 "	Ringtown.	" 2.55 "
" 12.23 p.m.	Summit.	" 2.29 "
12.31 "	Quakake.	" 2.10 "
" 12.47 "	E. Mahanoy Junc.	" 1.45 "
" 1.39 "	Dipe, Tamaqua. Dine.	" 12.52 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
" 5.13 "	Pottsville.	" 9.50 "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	Cline Manch Connh. dine	" 7.05 p. m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem.	" 12.09 noon
" 3.15 "	Palia. Via Bethlehem,	" 9.45 a. m
" 2.35 "	Easton.	" 11.35 "
" 5.30 "	New York, ft. Liberty st.	" 9.00 "
" 5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 5.30 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, April 3, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.35, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.10, a. m., 2.50, and 10.00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 8.10 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.35, 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin and Allentown and Phila'd. at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Shamokin only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 5.50, 10.50, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p.m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.20 and 8.45 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.40 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 8.00 a.m., and 2.20 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.00 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.25 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15 9.05 a. m., 3.03 & 6.05 p. m. returning leave Reading at 8.50 a.m. 5.30 p.m., 12.50 noon & 5.30 p.m., connecting with similar trains of Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.30 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 and 5.52 p. m. returning leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.25 p. m. connecting with similar trains of Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. 5.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading) leaving Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg at 3.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 8.45 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. to Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School & Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at Reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE

IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

Mr. Jacob Trivelpiece having purchased the interest of Charles W. Low in the above named firm, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & Co. Having discovered several imperfections in the plows manufactured in 1870, they have strengthened and improved them, and are now making the new patterns. They will open the Spring trade of 1871 far in advance of anything ever offered to the public, having both practical mechanics, and having their work all done under the personal supervision they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should not accept any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufactures. Farmers should try our plows before buying any other. They also manufacture

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

usually made in first class Foundries, saw and grist mill castings, made and fitted up to order,

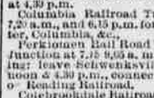
THRESHING MACHINES

are made a specialty, and some very decided improvements have been introduced into their machines. Prices lower than ever; all kinds of country produce and old iron taken in exchange. Order direct from the manufactory. Old agencies supplied during the winter.

Address all orders to

WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL WORKS, ORANGEVILLE
COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
Jan 1'71.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,



THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unprecedented pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS* and *SQUARE GRANDS*; PATENTED AUG. 14, 1868, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
oct25'70-6m. Baltimore, Md.

REMOVAL!

C. S. FURMAN, Saddler,

Has removed his shop to Rupert's block, on Main Street, opposite the Post office, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, at fair prices.

BLANKS promptly printed to order, on any quality of paper, at this Office.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

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FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches